FOR PRESIDENT. HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

P Democratic Whig Senatorial Conven tion-FIRST DISTRICT-At a meeting of this Convertion held on the 15th day of October, 1842, the following res Intion was adopted: "Resolved. That the next Senatorial Convention of the District be held at the Broadway Honse in the City of New York, on the second Tuesday of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock, M. and that the Chairman and Secretary give due notice thereof?"

EGBERT BENSON Chairman.

E. ADRIANCE, Secretary. Democratic Whig General Committee.—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held of TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10. at the Broadway House at 71 o'clock.

PHILIP HONE, Chairman.

at 71 o'clock. PHIL
WM. TURNER,
N. G. BRADFORD. Secretaries. N. G. BRADFORD. Statement of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A specal meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 74 o'clock.

ADDISON DOUGHERTY. Chairman.

CHAS. K. TAYLOR. Secretaries.

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'The Scholar's Mission.' In no country, and at no time, can the influence of the great body of educated men be a matter of slight importance. Whether recognized, as they are in some nations, as a distinct and organized class, enjoying peculiar immunities, and performing definite duties in the State, or scattered throughout the land and sustaining only the relations and responsibilities of citizens they make upon society, by their efforts, their teachings, their very presence, a strong and marked impression which cannot fail in the course of years to make itself universally felt. To a greater or less extent they will always avail themselves of the enginery of public influence which they find in existence, or establish an agency of their own, for the promulgation of their opinions and the infusion of their spirit into the current of social life. This it is their duty to do: and much of the well-being of every society and of every state depends upon the extent, the character and the direction which this influence shall re-

We are glad to believe that in our own country the subject is assuming something of its true importance. As a general thing we believe that Scholars among us underrate their real influence and fail to discharge all the duties they owe to Society. But their attention is called to the sub. ject and their exertions are demanded by many interests and many men. A need of their service is felt, and begins to make itself known, in those departments where it is the most actual and pressing. The various Professions, the Press, the Political world, the Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural departments, all feel, in a greater or less degree, the necessity of enlisting in their pursuits men of the best culture, the widest attainments, and the most thorough discipline in all that becomes a scholar and a useful man: and, in various ways, does each of these bodies manifest its sense of this need and call for its supply.

We have before us two Addresses upon this subject, delivered on similar occasions, by men o eminence in political life and both members of the same political party. The first is that of Hon. R. D. Davis of this State, delivered before the Literary Societies of Geneva College, and the other is the Oration pronounced by Rev. O. A. Brownson of Massachusetts, before the Alumni and other friends of the University of Vermont. Both are upon the duties of the American Scholar; and, though they differ as widely in the principles upon which their respective doctrines rest as in the ability by which they are severally marked, they may well be reviewed together as different arguments upon the same important sub-

Mr. Davis, at the outset, assumes the ground that in the arrangements of Society all Right rests upon, and must be considered subordinate to, Expediency. The only reason why the great mass of the people permit young men to spend their youth in acquiring knowledge and thus becoming superior to them, he says, is because it is found to be best for Society that it should be so: and the same reason is given for the extreme indulgence granted by the mass to men who strive to accumulate property for their own enjoyment. 'If it would be best, then it would be right,' says Mr. Davis, 'to render all things into one common fund, from which all should share alike.'-We reject this morality-utterly: but shall not stop to argue it. Mr. Davis proceeds to insist that human happiness is the only proper end of human existence: that all government is formed for its promotion: and that it is the duty of every man to do all in his power to advance the happiness of his fellows. The general good, by which Mr. Davis means the general enjoyment, he regards as the great object for which every individual is appointed, and permitted, by 'the mass who have the power,' to live and labor.

The first recognition of this principle he ascribes to our own Government. Education, heretofore, he insists, had been employed solely to build up the fortunes, and increase the power, of the few by the greater degradation of the multitude : and the institutions and modes of education which were established in former times, aimed, he thinks, and still tend to effect this object. They are, therefore, in his judgement not well adapted to our own country and our own age. Upon this sub.

ject he says: "The institutions and modes of education of ormer periods are not sufficiently favorable to the elevation and advancement of the mass of men, and to the diffusion among them of those blessings and advantages to which they are justly entitled. In our age and country this matter requires the most enlightened consideration. Our colleges and seminaries of instruction, and the entire system of education, need an adaptation to the times, to the spirit of the age, to the genius of the country. They must not be depositaries of the obsolete and rusty sentiments, doctrines and customs of antecedent eras, but regenerated and relumined watch-towers, to enlighten and direct the onward progress of mankind. They must not foster and inculcate the morals and manners, and opinions which were placed around the privileged orders and abuses of the earth, but show in their action and influence how thoroughly they partake and feel the character and impulse of the present day. I regard it as the first duty of the educated men of America to conform. accommodate and apply our institutions of education in the great and fundamental principles and policy of the country to make them nurseries of American thought, feelings, ac-tion and manners, fit and fair, full and flowing fountains for freemen to drink from, from generation to generation."

Mr. Davis thinks that it is the natural tendency of Education to run into those exclusive and aristocratic tendencies which we are bound to resist and repress. 'The presumption of Edu- 3 in 5, the first was won by Sarah in 2m. 54s.; cation and the arrogance of Attainment,' we are the second by Lady Tompkins in 2 53; the third no less bound to restrain, he says, than the 'pride by Lady Tompkins in 2 50, and the fourth by of Wealth and the insolence of Position.' What | the same in 2 49 won the purse. The two mile he means by the 'presumption of Education,' we heat in harness was won by Stranger who took do not know. If he teaches that the opinions of the purse, distancing the other horse, in 5 36. In close discipline and continued thought to judge 9 56 and 9 29 respectively and the purse. apon important matters, are entitled to up more weight than the summary decisions, influenced perhaps by passion or interest, of those who may never have given an hour's attention to the subject, and that every attempt to give them greater prominence and influence must be resisted, he deprives Education of all its power, and might as the Assembly.

well propose its total abolition. And this is the only meaning we can give his words; for we know no other way in which Education ever presumes to acquire influence or authority. If high intellectual culture have any worth, it must lie in the riper judgement, the clearer insight, the wider view which it creates, and to the sounder, more abiding and better grounded principles which it gives to character: and if these are to be allowed no more effect in active life and in the government of society than ignorance or prejudice, the culture to which they owe their existence can be of no possible utility, except to the educated individual himself: and all consideration of that, Mr. Davis has already prohibited.

The nearest approach which Mr. Davis makes to a definite statement of what, in his judgement, is the duty of educated men, is embraced in the following passage:

"The faith and confidence and resolution of the people to carry on the work, [of self-government] is all that is wantring to ensure the conduct and policy that will complete it. Pablic opinion is the embodiment of that faith, confidence and resolution, and while that opinion is right, sound and firm, all is safe and the great result is sure. Our educated men, we who have had these advantages, we originate and egulate that opinion and give to it all its pulsations, energy nd tone. How important, therefore, is it that such men hould be thoroughly imbued with the temper of the times, the designs of the age, the principles of the country, the benevolence and charity which christianity has infused into all the purposes of the period we live in."

Public opinion is the great instrument for all civil and social good. Educated men must keep this public opinion pure, sound, healthy and vigorous. And to do this they must become thoroughly imbued with its spirit and live always in subordination to its power. So palpable is the contradiction which, to our mind, Mr. Davis's doctrine involves.

This is the substance of Mr. Davis's Oration. It embraces much other matter of no definite importance, and is embellished with much very vague and common-place declamation upon the character of our country and its prophesied destiny. It concludes with some advice to those whom he addressed concerning their ordinary duties, especially advising them always to pay their debts, to live within their means, and to save something, however small in amount, from their income .-Why this advice should be deemed especially appropriate to a literary audience and in a discourse upon the peculiar duties of American scholars, we do not readily see: but as it is very sensible per se and can do no one any harm, we are not disposed to censure its delivery.

The Oration of Mr. Brownson is in a different spirit, and places the matter on a higher ground. Our space, however, for the present, is exhausted; and we must defer, to another occasion, what we wish to say of that.

Good News from Georgia! Our returns vesterday afternoon of the late election render it probable that the Whigs of Georgia have achieved a brilliant triumph. They do not however warrant the full belief that the Whig Governor has been elected, though if the Whig gain throughout the State is any thing like that in the 38 Counties which we report below we have swept the State beyond all doubt. As it is, the Legislature is pretty surely ours, and the Whigs of Georgia have gained on their opponents in a manner which entitles them to the warmest conus, and compare them with the vote of 1841:

us, and c	10	12	18	11.
Counties.	Crawford.	Cooper, (Loco.) 309	Dawson, I	1'Donal
	(Whig.)	(Loco.)	(Whig.)	(Loco.
Baldwm	360	309	333	30
Bibb	592	659	581	10
Burke		338		30
Chatham		672	608	56
Clarke	509	319	500	37
Columbia.		172		11
Crawford .	403	416		48
Effinghan		82		:
Greene	719	122		
Gwinnett			672	7(
Habershai		658	296	7.
Hall		499	362	5
Hancock		272	400	3:
Houston		563		71
Jackson		563	497	6
Jasper		503	474	5
Jefferson.	404	90		1
Lincoln .		165	240	1
Madison			306	3
Monroe .	745	690	742	7
Morgan .			420	3
Muscoge	e908	932	836	8
Newton r	naj. 367	****	793	4
Oglethor		178	584	1
Putnam i			450	3
Richmon		544	726	3
Taliaferro		60	410	
Upson m			536	3
Walton			442	7
Warren .			473	3
Wilkes			405	4
Bryan			83	
Bullock .	25	296		3
Glynn	108	35	117	
Jones	495		452	4
McIntos	h 199		102	1
			ij. 396	4
Twiggs	n 70 r	mai	349	5
Wikinso	15 005	naj	16 497	15.9

15,365 12,018 16,497 15,206 Whig maj. in 38 Counties. .3347. Do. in 1841. . . . 1291 There remain 55 Counties to be heard from. These gave, in 1841, 18,042 votes for the Whigs and 23,519 for the Locos-or a Loco majority of

The vote for Members of Congress is somewhat lighter, caused, we suppose, especially with the Whigs, by the very general belief that the Election by General Ticket, in defiance of an express law of Congress, would be a mere form. No Members elected in this way will be allowed to take seats, unless the will of a majority in the House is allowed to nullify the law. The chances are

that the Whig Ticket will be elected throughout. The Legislature will be decidedly Whig on Joint Ballot-though last year the Locos had a majority of 40! Returns have not been received sufficient to determine the complexion of the Senate, though the Whigs have gained six and lost but one: two other gains are reported, but are not certain. In the House the Whigs have gained twenty, and lost one in Upson County! This gives a net Whig gain in both Houses of 24-making a difference of 48 against the Loco

IF At the Races on the Beacon Course yesterday, in the one mile heats under the saddle, best educated men, of men qualified by long study, by the walking match Ellsworth won both heats in

> The examination of Roberts, Bell and Hall at Middletown, Ct. on charge of the murder of Mrs. Bacon, resulted in their full committal.

> The Loco-Focos of Queens County have nominated Col. Samuel Youngs for reelection to

We received yesterday morning the letter of our Baltinore correspondent, which should have reached us earlier Its news is of course anticipated, but the following paragraph is of interest:

Correspondence of The Tribune. BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1843-6 o'clock P. M. THE WHIG TRIUMPH IN MARYLAND .- It conno be too well understood that this battle in Maryand was fought for Henry Clay, and won for Henry Clay-that every Whig Delegate and every Whig Senator in the Legislature is for Henry Clay as their first choice, their second choice, and their third choice-that they look to no other man, and if they live will vote for no other man.

We are somewhat surprised at the extent of our victory, and at the enthusiasm evinced in many of the counties. We learn, as the result of this election, that the Whig party is as invincible now as in 1840, and that nothing is wanting to prove it but a hotly contestedelection.

Steamboat Explosion-Three Lives Lost-Counterfeiters Arrested and a Mint Dis-Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Oct 6, 1543. A serious disaster occurred to the steamer Muskingum Valley, about 45 miles below this city, near Liverpool Ohio. The bost stopped to take a flat in a tow, and while the hands were employed in endeavoring to make it fast, flue of the starboard boiler collapsed, scalding three men Two of them jumped, or were blown overboard, and were drowned; the other expired in the afternoon, suffering great agony. The names of the injured individuals were William Butler, of New-York; Daniel Coffin and G. Frazier, Zanesville. Neither boat nor cargo were much mjure-Somebody is to blame; but nobody, as usual, is willing to have it laid on their shoulders.

The steamboat Vigilant has likewise met with an accident causing the total loss of boat and cargo. The Louisville Journal says that she ran on the same snag which suck the Arcade some time ago. The Lucy Walker shipped a large ot of freight on her for Cincinnati; as did the Belle of At takapas a lot of cotton, which she had no privilege of reship ping, and accordingly must pay the loss. There is 3 fe and 2 inches of water in the channel and business tolerably brisk at the river. Considerable quantities of our manufucures are being shipped for the West and South-West.

GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED .- For some tim past counterfeit coin has been increasing in quantity in this city, particularly dimes. Information having been given a the Mayor's Office of a suspected house, warrants were got out, and the Police succeeded in capturing most of the perns in and about the premises, and an accomplice in anothe part of the city. In the house were found dies and moulds for Mexican dollars, American half-dollars, dimes and half dimes, Spanish eleven-penny bits, and fips, or bits and pica yunes, as they are frequently termed. Coin, finished and uninished, of all these denominations, were found, and a lot of finished cents. These of course were grabbed by the officers Various instruments and acids were found-in fact, every thing necessary to start a regular Branch Mint-

The individuals arrested gave their names as Mahlon B. White, James Todd, and Mrs. Henderson and three children Mr. Henderson made his escape-he occupied the house Mrs. H. and children were allowed to return to their home. This timely discovery is fortunate for the pockets and comfort of the community. Disagreeable things transpire occasionally from giving and receiving bad com in business transactions. White had a considerable lot of counterfeit paper on his person when arrested-one \$5 on the State Bank of Indiana; one \$50 on the Farmers and Mechanics' Ban's of Philadelphia; one \$2 on the Bank of Auburn, N. Y.; one \$10 Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, &c. &c.

A FIRE destroyed two frame houses in Allegheny city esterday, belonging to Mr. Fairman, cabinet maker, loss estimated at \$1000.

The tone of the Van Buren Journals toward those who prefer Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency is becoming more bitter and threatening. The Evening Post of yesterday warns Mr. Cal ion. We present all the returns that have reached houn that if his friends are much longer allowed to urge his claims with so much violence and determination he will be likely to lose ' the hope of the support of the democrecy of this State at any future period, under almost any possible contingency.' This is an echo of the threat of the Democratic Review, that if Mr. Calhoun did not withdraw now and allow Mr. Van Buren to walk over the course as his friends desire, he should NEVER receive the support of the Loco-Focos hereafter. This seems to be the plan now adopted, and we shall probably soon have a general declaration of war by the Van Buren section against Mr. Calhoun unless he will withdraw his name from the list of candidates to be presented at the National Convention. We shall see what Mr. Calhoun's friends have to sav to this.

LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, BY JUNIUS .- This is the fourth of the Series of Tracts now in course of publication at this office by "Junius," author of the "Crisis of the Country" in 1340. Like all the rest of his tracts, it is 'much in little.' In sixteen closely printed pages is condensed every thing of consequence for common purposes in the life and history of this great statesman. All the strong points in his character, and all the important points in our political history, in which Mr CLAY has borne so conspicuous a part, are clearly and impressively set forth. For the purpose for which it was written, viz., popular information, nothing could be more pertinent or more sea-

What we would earnestly urge upon the Whigs with regard to this tract, we would say of all the tracts of Junius; let measures be immediately taken to put them in the hand of every voter in the Union. No more economical or more powerful agency can be employed to attain the ends we aim at in 1844. It should be done now, that in the coming winter the people may have time to read and reflect.

All the tracts, "The Test," "The Currency," The Tariff," and the "Life of Henry Clay," are published and sold at the Tribune Office at \$2 50 cents per 100 copies, or \$20 per 1000.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE .-This order celebrated their first anniversary yes. terday in this city by a grand parade in full regalia, and an Oration by P. H. Oakley, Esq. at the Tabernacle, which was filled to overflowing. After the performances as announced in the programme were gone through with at the D. H. SANDS, Worthy Grand Patriarch of the first Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of New-York, and founder of the Order, was presented to the first Grand Division. Dr. Kirby, who presented the picture in behalf of the Artist, made a very appropriate address on the occasion. Mr. Griffith, who was appointed

This order has rapidly increased since its estabishment from sixteen to nearly three thousand members. It is a beneficiary institution founded upon Temperance, and among its members are many of our most influential citizens. The parade of vesterday must be of essential service to them as they only need to be known to have hundreds unite with them. We noticed delegations Washington, D. C.; Boston, Ms.; Danbury, Ct.; Newark, N. J. and from Poughkeepsie, Flushing and Brooklyn in this State.

convened at Albany on Saturday last, and adjourned until Monday for want of a quorum, the following members only being present: Senators Bockee, Franklin, Lawrence, Putnam, Scott, Scovill, Strong and Works.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Georgia. We received by this morning's Mail the followng returns in addition to those published in an-

* to 4				
	1843.		1841	
	Crawford.	Cooper.	Dawson- N	1'Donald
		(Loco.)	(Whiz)	(Loco.)
Counties.	15.365	12,018.	16,497	15,206
arris			790	465
lbot		mai	828	816
oup				426
ewart		"	738	811
Totals	16.556	19 361	19.751	17.724

tered forthwith on a judgement, which is attempted to be set aside. The complainant also asks for the appointment of a receiver. The Court stated that by decisions of the Suprem Court, the 30 or 60 days requested between judgement and Whig majority in 42 Counties 4,525-do. in execution is intended for the benefit of a defendant, which he 841, 2,027-Whig gain 2,498. can waive if he pleases. Petition for interference with judge ment and execution denied, but order granted for reference t

Chancellor M'Coun-

The Senate is also ascertained to be Whig.

Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA. October 9th, 1843. To-Morrow.-All is excitement for the morrow. The Whigs were never in better spirits, and the recent glorious intelligence from Maryland and Georgia has indeed added resh zeal to the patriotic ardor of our friends. We anticipate CRICKET MATCH .- The great Cricket Match between

he Union Club of this city and the St. George's Club o New-York, was to come off to-day at Camden. The game vas to be contested for by eleven members on each side was to be considered by the which makes it deeply interesting. It is said the Union Club of Philadelphia intend to accept the challenge lately given the Toronto Club, so lately victorious over the St. eorge's Club.

HEALTH OF THE CITY .- During the week ending or Saturday, there were but \$4 deaths in the city and districts of which were from croup, 6 from consumption, 9 from lysentery, and 6 were still-born. Seven were from the Alms House, and four were people of color.

SAD BUT TRUE, -In the District of Moyamensing, wher here are over FOUR HUNDRED unlicensed grog-shops, no less than SIXTEEN pawn-broker's shops exist, licensed by the Board of Commissioners; and within the space of two quares, from Sixth to Eighth street, in Shippen, not less an ticenty-five places may be found where poison is hourly dealt out by the penny's worth to hundreds of the most ab ect wretches in existence. And these things, frightful as hey are, are known to, if not winked at by constables and

STOCK SALES .- There is considerable falling off in th amount of business at our Stock Boards. The sales to-day were only to a medium amount, but prices continue firm Pennsylvania Fives stand at 61]. Pennsylvania Bank Shares ose to 170, but fell off a tritle before the Board closed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS .- The St. Louis Republican contains some farther intelligence from the border tribes of Indians, especially from the Ottoes, who have recently committed several outrages. They delivered to the U.S. Superintendent two of the most guilty persons who were sent to Fort Leavenworth for confinement. About the third day after their imprisonment they made a rush on the sentinels. One of them was shot down and died immediately; the other seized a musket, bounded over the hills, and was heard of no more. He probably reached his village in safety, where he will most likely tell such a horrible tale about the murder of his comrade as will not fail to stir up the hot blood of his excitable tribe, and drive them on to the commission of farther and greater outrages. The tribes are said to be generally quiet, and much pleased with the early payment of their annuities, which enables them to commence their fall hunts without the usual delay. The Mormons, it appears, have been sending missionaries among several of the tribes, but for what purpose is not yet clearly ascertained, though measures have been taken to have them closely watched, and promptly apprehended, if necessary.

IT FROM FLORIDA intelligence has been received to the 25th ult. St. Augustine was very healthy, not a single case of malignant disease the measures taken by Gen. Worth in filling up the low places about the town, and in taking other precautionary measures. Everett, the mail robber, has been taken to the fort at St. Augustine.

THE CHAVIS MURDERERS .- The St. Louis Republican of the 29th mentions the arrival at that city of the two McDaniels, Dr. Prefontaine, McCormack, Brown, Morton and Harris. They have been remanded for trial in April next. Dr. Prefontaine has been sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned one year in the County jail of St. Louis County, that being the extent of punishment awarded in such cases. The jury in the case of Morton, McCormick and Harris could not agree, and were discharged. They will undergo trial again at the April term. Harris and Morton have been admitted to bail, and McCormick will give bail in a few days. Thomas Towson, Mason and Berry, the two latter used as witnesses, on the part the Government,) were recommended to the mercy of the President, by the Grand Jury, in which the Judge and the District Attorney concurred.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY .- An affray occurred at Marshall, Calhoun Co. Michigan, on the night of the 3th of September, which resulted in the death of Robern Broad. It appears that Robern Broad and Edward Bostock, with their mistresses, were in a meat market and all intoxicated, when Broad wished to send for more liquor, but the mistress of Bostock said that no more hould be drank that night-an altercation ensued, during which Broad called the woman alluded to, an "old fool"she took a pair of tongs standing by, and struck Broad several blows upon the head; he defended himself as well as he ald, and was about to punish her, when Bostock interfered Broad being the strongest, overpowered the other. Bostock, as soon as released, procured from an adjoining room a sharp pinted knife, with which he struck Broad a blow in the reast. The wounded man reeled, and sunk into a chair, and survived but a few!moments. The murderer was imme diately arrested, and is now in custody

Three stage-drivers, named Walter Mead, John Gernler and John Andress, have been arrested at Pittsburg for robbing the U. S. Mail between that city and Economy.

We are requested to state that the steamboat Rainbow, Capt. Nurring, will leave the foot of Barclay-street, (north side) This Morning, October 10, at 7 o'clock, for Albany, at the reduced fare of seventy-five cents, landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsic, Kingston, Catskill and

A CARD .- Although I deny in its whole length and preadth the right of any Press to make an inquisition inte my personal affairs, an assault in the New World newspaper of this week is of so peculiar a character as to demand no-Tabernacle, a Portrait by Mr. Beckwith of Mr. tice. In order: Firstly-The edition of "Writings" now publishing is not issued at my cost or expense, as alleged .-Secondly-The New World is challenged to a specification of the publisher or publishers, whose imprint has been employed without his or their consent. Thirdly-Mr. Putnam's certificate, annexed, meets that point in full, as his house was the sole agency employed by me in such matters. Fourthly, Fifthly, Sixthly, &c., are too vague to be met, and are unworthy of answer, in whatever form they mighbe put. I have restricted myself to a plain and temperate reto receive, also made a short but very pertinent ply, reserving such other redress as belongs to me to such time and occasion as I may find convenient.

"I have frequently taken charge of Mr. Mathews' parcels n London, and in no instance, to my knowledge, have they ever been returned by the parties to whom they were addressed, as incimated in the New World of this week.

Friday, Oct. 6, 1843.

nto its condition and report to the public the result of their VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE .- We call the at labors. Should they find it impracticable to continue the tention of our readers to the sale THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, work, they will make known their views and retire from the Direction. On the other hand, should they find its emburrassfrom many divisions from distant places, viz :- of three modern three-story dwelling houses, with the lots ments not so formidable, but that with proper assistance they in fee, on Ninth-st, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues; in fee, on Ninth-st, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues; and of a store and lot on Sixth Avenue, opposite the Jeffer-in its completion. If this call is responded to, the undersigned son Market. The sale is made by order of the Court of will continue their connection with the Company. If not, the Chancery, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker responsibility of a failure must not rest with them. & Co.; and a large portion of the purchase money may re-& Co.; and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage to the New-York Insurance Company.

(G) The steamer New Champion will take the place of the steamer Worcester in the Boston Line, (via Norwich and Worcester) having the ofference of felderly formula and Worcester) having the ofference of felderly formula the formula of the purchase money may remain and with them.

DAVID AUSTEN.

ANSON G. PHEL.PS.

DAWES BROWN,

THEODORE DEHON.

MATTHEW MORGAN,

FRANS. W. EDMONDS,

SILAS BROWN,

WILLIAM MAXWELL, The Court for the Correction of Errors main on mortgage to the New-York Insurance Company.

and Worcester) leaving this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from pier

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR .- This Day-Circuit Court. Nos. 21, 23, 28, 38, 47, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 64, 70, 71, 72 73, 74, 76, 80, 85, 86, Common Pleas—Nos. 41, 17, 124, 122, 26, 9, 11, 33, 42 18, 36, 121, 25, 55, 127, 39, 20, 6, 45, 37, 63, 38, 47, 15, 7. SUPERIOR COURT - Nos. 19, 48, 11, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59

John R. & J. H. Mahler vs. J. B. & J. L. Crane -- Mo-

ion for and attachment on account of defendants breaking

injunction by receiving money due the firm. The defendants

did so, it appears, on account of the assignee. Attachmen

Benj. R. Kissam vs. Henry H. Western, et. al. - Rela-

ive to a bond and mortgage - Decree of reference to a mas-

er to compute the interest at 7 per cent, and to advertise and

The following cases in Divorce were allowed, a vinculo

In the case of Elizabeth Chamberlain vs. Louis Cham-

berlain, the court ordered that the two children are not to be

carried from the city, and that they be taken to the residence

Virginia Boyd vs. Edward Boyd. - The complainant

ived with defendant after the infidelity complained of. Re-

ferred back to Master to ascertain if she did so through ignor

CIRCUIT COURT. - Garret H. Stryker vs. Thos-

Kelly .- The defendant hired of plaintiff a house at the cor-

ner of 85th street and 9th avenue, which was taken by the

city and sold for assessments. It was bought by Mr. Lovett,

who notified defendant not to pay any more rent to Geu.

Striker. The present action is to test the validity of the

sale. It was tried once before, when the jury could not

gree. The case was defended by Mr. Lovett and the Cor

poration, who, however complained that their testimony was

Triton Ins. Co. vs. M. Warborn .- To recover on a bond

for stock, the plea to which was that the company had not

COURT OF SESSIONS .- Before the Recorder and

TRIAL FOR PETIT LARCENY .- Charles T. Kelly was tried

for petit larceny, stealing 17 brass hydrant caps from the

TRIAL FOR GRAND LARCENY .- William Hynes, John

Carpenter and Mary Carpenter, were tried for stealing

pocket book containing \$34 from the pocket of Edward Fan

ning of Hamilton street, which they took from him at the

corner of Anthony and Centre streets, into which he had

been (as he said) inveigled. For defence an alibi was proved.

The jury found the accused guilty, and the court sentenced

to the State Prison Carpenter for 5 years, Hines for 3 years,

TRIAL FOR FALSE PRETENCE.-Lusard Leman was tried

for obtaining by false pretence, on the 25th October, 1842.

goods to the amount of \$289-18, from Mr. Samuel Blatch-

ford, of No. 66 Maiden lane. Mr. Blatchford deposed that

the accused, on the strength of his acquaintance with Mc

Blatchford's salesman sold Leman on credit about \$100 worth

of goods. That in October Leman came again for more

statement of Leman of his affairs before he let him have any

more goods, and in consequence of what information the

John K. Clark, salesman of Mr. Blatchford, deposed tha

Superior Court .- Before Judge Oakley.

not ready. Verdict for plaintiff, \$81.

Aldermen Nash and Waterman.

been organized. Verdict for plaintiff, 6 cents.

James R. Whiting, District Attorney.

Corporation Water Works. Guilty.

and Mary Carpenter for 2 years.

no satisfaction as to his property.
Adjourned to this day.

Office and committed.

odge during the night.

the bill was pronounced bad and she arrested.

STEALING BARRELS .- Joseph C. Bedford was committed

for stealing two turpentine barrels from Joseph E. Lawrence,

ican Museum, for which she was slightly punished.

in England possessing the same advantages. You know my sale of high-price Razors is considerable, and your Strop is now the only one I recommend with my Razors. I continue to receive the most flattering testimonials of its merit, not only for Razors, but for most kinds of Surgical Instruments.

Believe me, dear sir, yours truly.

WM. L. CARTER.

To the Public.-The undersigned, at the earn

st solicitation of a portion of their fellow-citizens, havng consented to be elected Directors of the NEW-YORK

AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, feel it to be their

duty to state to the public distinctly the conditions upon

They have been informed that the affairs of the Company

are in an embarrassed state, and unless a very great change

takes place, its existence will in all probability terminate with

The new Board of Directors intend immediately to examine

which they have undertaken this trust.

the present year.

Valentine Sherwood from Eliza Ann Sherwood.

Sarah Ann Jerolaman from James Jerolaman.

of complainant for her to see them twice a week.

discharged, each party to pay its own costs.

atrimonii [from the marriage tie] :

ance of the fact.

Eliza Corduen from Joseph Corduan.

Emily Dareau from Charles Dareau.

Suicipe.-This morning about 6 o'clock, a roung man named William E. Williams, aged 27, a native of Connecticut, cut his throat at the Knickerbocker Horal He had had a large fortune which he had principally spent in dissipation and intemperance, and was attacked at the aborplace with delirium tremens. Mr. D. D. Morley was sleeping with him to take care of him. He rose at 6 o'clock this morn ing, and walked the floor leaving Mr. Motley in bed, and oon after the latter hearing a strange noise as of some gushng fluid, got up and discovered the deceased had cut his broat with a pocket knife. Physicians were called and be was carried to the Hospital, but died on reaching there and his body was then conveyed to the dead house. Verdict

67 Good BLACKING - Ives' Leather Preservative Oil aste Blacking may be obtained at 100 Division-street. It is a first-rate article.

Com Tom Thoma, Dr. Valentine, an other talented performers constitute strong attractions at the American Ma-seum this week.

MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 9, \$3,000 N Y 5s, '46 100 | 50 do Obio L x T ... Be 11,000 do do '58 ... 100 | 50 do Mchs x Tra Bx 5r 3,000 Ohio 6s, 60... 96 150 do do... 51 5,000 do do... b15 96 100 do Det & Hud. ... 110 2,000 do do ... 95 75 do Canton Co... 24 1,000 do do ... 95 25 do do... b3 24 1,000 Kentucky ... 98 25 do do ... 53 24 20,000 do do ... 560 99 50 do Harlem ... 36 2,000 Hii. 30d 38 50 do do 36 10,000 do do 33 35 100 do do 51 36 10,000 do do 530 38 400 do do s30 36 5,000 do dosaw 38 50 do dos3 36 1,000 do dos3w 38 100 do dos3 36 50 do do......30 3 15,000 Ind \$ Bonds

50 shrs L Island R. 515 52 | 25 shrs Harlem R 351

Public Stock Exchange, Oct. 9. \$1,000 Ill 6s, '60 . . . buw 37 | 50 shrs Fm. Trust . . s3 21 | 1,000 | do | do, '70 . . s30 374 | 50 | do L I Railr'd . . b30 52 9,000 do do...cash 38 | 50 do do...... 52 1,000 do do s60 37 250 do do s90 52 2,000 do do... cash 37 | 50 do Harlem...cash 36; 8,000 do do...cash 35 250 do do....cash 36 4.000 do do s3 381 100 do do tw 38 1,000 Onio 6s, '60.... 953 25 do do cash 35 1,000 do do b10 953 50 do do cash 36 1,000 do do....s90 95 50 do do.....s15 36

Commercial and Money Matters.

Stocks this morning are without material change, but there was generally a firmer appearance. At the second Board, however, the market was easier. Harlem left off w decline; Ohio do. Illinois and Indiana improved i;

The property advertised by the Comptroller, belonging to the defunct Washington Bank of this city, was sold to-day, and brought \$12,650, which, with the dividend already paid,

The law incorporating eight Banks in Ohio, passed during the last session, has expired by its own limitation, and not a share has been subscribed for. The personal liability clause and other severe restrictions imposed by the Loco-Foco Legislature made the charters perfectly worthless, and to bank on them would have proved the stockholders wanting in judgement and even common sense. Ohio has now but even Banks, and the charters of several of these expire at a early period. Her trade is dependent upon other States for a medium of exchange, and she is flooded with the small notes of the Banks of Michigan, Indiana and Virginia, who thus are enabled to keep out a large and profitable circultion at the expense of the people of Ohio. A Cashier of one of the Wheeling Banks recently stated that he had within four months received from Ohio traders 5250,000 in Eastern funds in exchange for Wheeling notes, for circulation is Ohio. That such was the profitable business doing in this way that the stock of the Bank had improved 25 per cent in 12 months, and that the Banks of Western Virginia could afford to pay \$50,000 for the privilege of circulation which committed for stealing a coat worth \$4.50 from John Carr, a seaman, of No. 190 Cherry street, sailors' Home. they now have. These banking profits belong to the people of Ohio, and should be enjoyed by them. A banking law STEALING CARPENTERS TOOLS .- John Freeland was arought to be passed by the next Legislature, with proper and rested and committed for st-aling \$5 worth of carpenters tools from John Boughton, No 50 Downing street. not oppressive restrictions, and drafted with all the lights STEALING FROM A WATCH HOUSE .- Mary Hampton,

to be received from the experience of its own and other States. Our own free banking act would form, with some modifications, as perfect a model as could be wished. Let the stock of the State of Ohio, and that only form the basis of the currency, and there would be no more fog Banks and shin-plaster companies, but Ohio would enjoy a paper currency as safe as specie, and much more convenient. The demand thus created for the stock to establish Banks would no doubt carry it to par and above. Another advantage would accoue from this arrangement: the interest on the Public Debt would be retained in the State instead of being sent out of it to enrich the capitalists of other States. No safer currency than such an one could be devised, and we are much mistaken if a strong attempt is not made during the coming session to pass a backing act of this character.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET .- A young girl named Catharine which for the last twenty years has been under the manage-ment of H. B. Gibson, Esq. as Cashier, exhibits a strong con-trast, when compared with many others, the difference between the fate of a well conducted bank, and one ill conducted— For the last fifteen years, Mr. Gibson has paid the stockhold-ers regular dividends of Conlon, was arrested for stealing \$1.25 from the pocket of Mrs. Fanny O'Neil of No. 63 Mott street. She was detected some time since in picking a gentleman's pocket at the Ameers regular dividends of ten per cent, the year. During the whole period of his cashiership, he has paid 225j per cent; and now, as appears in another column, he has, in addition declared a dividend of surplus profits, payable the first of the Cort. Casper Hauser, Negro Minstrels, &c. are at Peale's Museum for one shilling. See bills. The following letter is published to show the estimation in which the Metallic Tablet Strop is held in Europe:

W. L. Carter, Cutler to the King since 1824, and to the Royal Navy, late Inspector of Surgical Instruments to the British forces.

Mr. Geo. Saunders:

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure I have to accurate. next month, of 20 per cent on the entire capital of the Corporation; though the part from which he has made the said profits is only one half the capital, the other half being employed at Utica. We are told that there is not a bad or a dault full data. Dear Sir-It is with much pleasure I have to assure you of my entire satisfaction of the last consignment of the Metallic Tablet Razor Strops, which I received safe. I consider you have now brought them to the highest pitch of perfection, and independent of their incontestible superiority over all other Razor Strops manufactured on the Continent, I know of none in Fundand progression the same advantages. Ven know on

Rumors unfavorable to the standing of the Bank of Missouri, said to have been started by the Hon. T. H. Benton, have been in circulation in Missouri. The Bank is declared, by those who know, to have had, for some time past

the sales exceed 600 bbls, for export, at 4 50, at which the market is firm. In Pearls we hear of nothing doing excepting a few small parcels at 5 314. COTTON.—The sales to-day, as far as reported, are

WM. L. CARA Electron of the above can be seen, with certificates from Cutlers in England, and also from the first gentlemen of this Country. It is the same article that received first premiums, year after year, at the Fairs of the American Institute.

G. SAUNDERS, Inventor and Manufacturer, 163 Broadway. about 800 bales, mostly for export to France. The market is not firm, and some of the sales have been made at a farther

decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is an upward feeling to the court.

day in Flour, partly in consequence of speculative operations which have taken, it is reported, large lots, variously stated at 7,000 to 10,000 bbls. The other sales have also been to fair extent. The quantity affoat this morning was about 15,000 bbls. The quotation at the close was 4 50 for all Western, although some sales were made early in the day at 3d a 6d off. Whether the advance to 4 50 is to be ascribed entirely to the speculative action can be better seen after the purchases have all been made. There are some Eastern buyers, but the firmness of the market induces them to buy sparingly. We notice sales 300 bbls Troy at 4 47. In New-Orleans we hear of nothing doing. Southern descriptions are also quiet and heavy. Sales 150 bbis fancy Petersburg we notice at \$5, and 250 do Richmond Country at 4 361 Georgetown, Howard-street, Brandywine, &c, 4 621 a 4 75: Richmond City 5 75. Rye Flour is in moderate inquiry at 2 811 a 2 871. Jersey Meal 2 811 a 2 871; Brandy wine 2 871 and \$13. Raw Meal plenty and duli at 100 a 106; Yellow and White bolted 110 a 1187. Shorts and Stuffs are

Several other members of the Board being absent from the

NEW-YORK, October 7, 1843.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT .- Before Vice Decisions .- Isaac Spencer, Jr. vs. J. 4 M. Gassner, Creditors Bill .- The defendant allowed execution to be en

micide by cutting his throat with a knife.

50 shrs Farm Trust. . . 22 | 50 do do 3 36

Farmers' Loan 11 do-Norwich and Worcester remaining steady under all the fluctuations of the market. Exchanges are without change-Sterling 9 a 9]; France

will give bill holders about 95 cents on the dollar. goods, when Mr. Blatchford required his salesman to get a The stack of the Paterson Railroad, which has been of late vascillating between 45 a 55, as the bears or bulls gained the supremacy, is beginning to attract attention in these salesman obtained from Leman of his affairs, he trusted him times of superabundant capital as an avenue of permanent

with the above bill of goods \$289 18, and for no other reason. and profitable investment. The capital of the Company is to July last, after paying a debt of \$3,000, enabled the Comany to declare a dividend of 2 per cent. For the current ix months it is confidently stated that 3 per cent, will be declared from the carnings, which, as the stock is now selfing at 56, gives an interest of about 11 per cent per annua on the investment. It is believed that in a year or two the the stock is gradually being absorbed by a company of long-

tations the credit for 4 months was given. Afterwards, viz. on the 16th February last Leman filed his petition in bankruptcy stock will go to par, and with this idea the largest portion of in this city, showing an indebtedness of \$2,677 14, while it showed only credits in his favor of \$184 55, besides some headed capitalists out of the street. household furniture, he setting forth that he had no other property—that he was utterly insolvent. After these facts were ascertained Mr. Clark went to see Leman, and told him of his representations, which Leman denied, and would give POLICE OFFICE.—ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.— As James W. Truxton of No. 172 Water street was passing along Wall street this morning his pocket was picked of his purse, worth \$3, \$11 in bills and some silver. Seeing a man named Charles Roper near him, he followed him to Beaver street, where he accused him of the theft, when Roper pulled out the purse and was thereupon arrested, taken to the Police ROBBING A STORE .- Private watchman P. Z. Cole this norning arrested two boys, named George Penway and John Anderson, at the corner of Pearl street, having in their pos-session two boxes containing silk velvet, worth \$87, which they had stolen from the store of Messrs. Smith & Henderson. No. 175 Pearl street. They were committed to answer. They had also in possession 2 gold pencil cases, some cost-ly knives, a lady's tortoise shell card case, German silver pen-holders, bottles of hair oil, &ct., for which owners are wanted STEALING A COAT .- John Henry was was arrested and

colored woman, was arrested and committed for stealing a Britannia metal lamps, worth \$1.50, belonging to the Corporation, and a coat worth \$6, and a quilt worth \$2, th property of Nicholas E. B. Snyder, which she stole from the 2d District watch house, where she had been suffered to FEMALE COUNTERFEITER -- On Saturday evening Elizabeth Saunders purchased a small quantity of groceries o John Sheridan, No. 36 Broome street, and passed to him \$3 bill purporting to be of the Centreville Bank of Warwick. Rhode Island, in payment. She then attempted to pass another similar bill to George Street, No. 44 Broome street, when

The Commercial says -The Ontario Bank of Canandaigus

doubtful debt due the bank, and none under protest more funds on hand than enough to meet all her liabilities,

Markets-Carefully reported for The Tribune. ASHES .- For Pots to-day there is an active demand, and

city, their names could not be affixed to this document. oil | quantity offering is small, but some parcels are expected.

under the advice of Mr. B. he asked Leman for a statement of his affairs, when Leman informed him that he was doing a cash business at New Haven, where he resided; was making money, and was worth between 5000 and \$6000 over and above all his debts-and upon the strength of these represen-